DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 047 859 RC 005 082

TITLE	Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs. Annual Report 1969-70.
INSTITUTION	Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, Phoenix.
PUB DATE	8 Sep 70
NOTE	40p.
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Administration, *American Indians, *Annual Reports, *Economic Development, *Educational Development, Employment, Government Role, Health Programs, Services, *State Programs, Welfare
IDENTIFIERS	*Arizona

ABSTRACT

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, in its annual report for 1969-70, lists the tribes and their populations, the commission's membership, and legislative advisory committees and consultants. Projects completed in 1969-70 included the printing and distribution of the 1970 tribal directory, taking and releasing the photos of all tribal chairman to the news media, and compiling the bi-annual Indian legislative digest. The goals and objectives of the commission are included in the report in terms of economics, education, manpower, health, safety and justice, natural resources, general government, and transportation. The Appendix contains reports from cooperating state and Federal organizations and is divided into 5 general areas: economics, education, employment, health, and welfare. (LS)

ED047859

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

RECEIVED
MAR 17, 1971
NMSU
E.R.I.C.

ANNUAL REPORT

1969 - 70

ARIZONA COMMISSION of INDIAN AFFAIRS

Rc 005082

ED047055

The Honorable Jack Williams
Governor of Arizona
State Capitol Building
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Williams:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Title 41-542 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, I am submitting the Annual Report of the activities of the Arizona Commission Of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1969-1970.

The problems confronting Arizona Indians in attaining a place of social, economic and political equality with other citizens within the State and nation are complex and will take both time and patience to solve. The members of the Commission recognize and accept the responsibility which has been entrusted to them to contribute to the solutions of these problems.

We hope that the information contained in these pages will prove to be encouraging and helpful as you evaluate the progress being made by the Commission in its program of cooperation with state and federal agencies, tribal councils and others, including our legislators, to bring about circumstances that will definitely include the cooperation of the Indian citizens of Arizona as an important part of the State's future.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Alcaida

BILL ALCAIDA - Chairman

BA:CMP/dd
September 8, 1970

FOREWORD

1970 ANNUAL REPORT

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs must serve as the official link between the Indian tribes and the state government, its legislature and its elected officials. The Commission is charged by its enabling legislation to "consider and study conditions among Indians residing within the state...to accumulate,compile and assemble information...to hold hearings and make investigations on any phase of Indian affairs."

Since the territory was settled by our pioneers, there have been problems in Indian-White relations which have defied solution to this date. While a great deal of progress has been made in a few areas, there has been an ever-widening gap in other areas between Indians and their non-Indian neighbors. It is the task of the Commission of Indian Affairs and its staff to find these problem areas and work towards a solution.

In some instances, ill will has grown from a simple lack of communication between tribal leaders and non-Indians. In a number of communities bordering Indian reservations, citizens are never given an opportunity to develop closer relationships with tribesmen. Many people do not understand, and make no attempt to understand, that Indians have their own cultural customs; their own loyalties to tribe and tribal government.

By working with the various state and federal agencies which have service relationships with reservations, the Commission of Indian Affairs can ferret our problem areas. The Commission's staff works closely with advisory committees in such fields as employment, health and welfare, public relations, mineral development, and recreation. These volunteer advisors help define the problems and suggest possible solutions, which are reported to the Commission.

The wealth of information compiled by the Commission's staff should serve as background material for all members of the legislature and state officials in developing constructive programs affecting the state's Indian population.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal---------- 1

Foreword---------- 2

Table of Contents---------- 3

Population of Arizona Reservations---------- 4

Map---------- 5

Commission Membership---------- 6

Consultants and Advisory Committees---------- 7 - 8

Commission Meetings---------- 9

Projects Completed---------- 10

Published Materials Distributed---------- 11

Commission Goals and Objectives---------- 12 - 15

Budget---------- 16

Resignation of Executive Secretary---------- 16 - 18

Activities---------- 19

Attorney General Opinion (Powers & Duties of Commission)-- 20

Appendix #1 Reviews by Cooperating State - Federal Agencies:

Economics---------- 21 - 22
Education---------- 23 - 25
Employment---------- 25 - 28
Health---------- 29 - 35
Welfare---------- 36 - 38

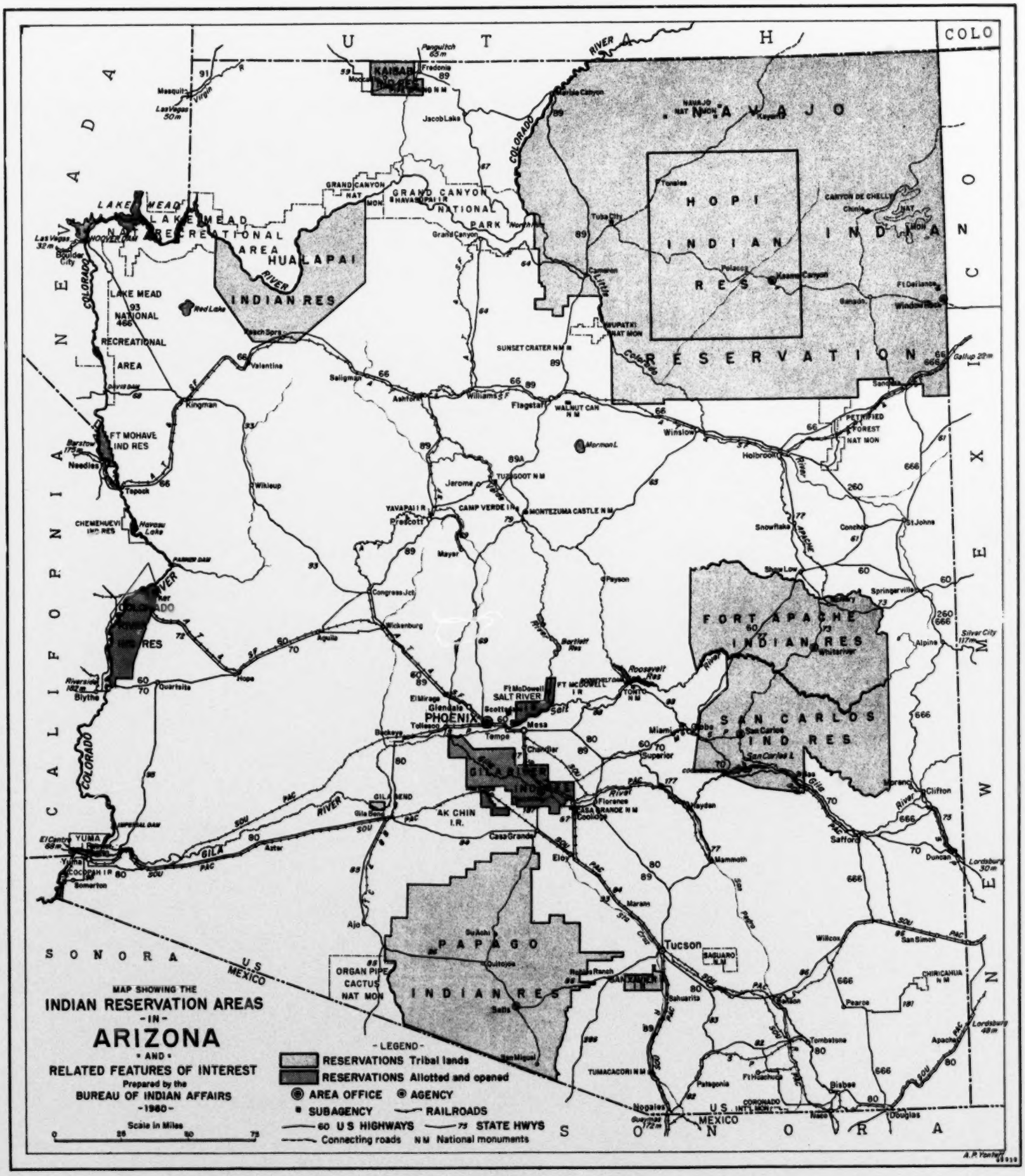
Summary---------- 39

POPULATION OF ARIZONA RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION	CLASSIFICATION	POPULATION
Ak-Chin	Papago	240
Camp Verde	Yavapai - Apache	314
Cocopah	Cocopah	63
Colorado River	Mohave - Chemeheuvi	1,297
Fort Apache	Apache	5,953
Fort McDowell	Yavapai	280
Gila River	Pima - Maricopa	5,241
Havasupai	Havasupai	270
Hopi	Hopi	4,966
Hualapai	Hualapai	682
Kaibab-Paiute	Paiute	60
Navajo	Navajo	71,396
Papago	Papago	5,506
Salt River	Pima - Maricopa	2,040
San Carlos	Apache	4,404
Yavapai-Prescott	Yavapai	90
	T O T A L	102,802

NOTE: The above figures were supplied through the courtesy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and do not include the thousands of off-reservation members of tribes.

The Navajo population is for Arizona only.


MAP SHOWING THE
INDIAN RESERVATION AREAS
-IN-
ARIZONA
• AND •
RELATED FEATURES OF INTEREST
Prepared by the
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
-1980-
Scale in Miles
0 25 50 75
- LEGEND -
RESERVATIONS Tribal lands
RESERVATIONS Allotted and opened
AREA OFFICE
AGENCY
SUBAGENCY
RAILROADS
60 U S HIGHWAYS
75 STATE HWYS
Connecting roads
N M National monuments
NEVADA
UTAH
COLO
CALIFORNIA
NEW MEXICO
SONORA
MEXICO
HOPI INDIAN RESERVATION
NAVAJO NAT MON
FORT APACHE INDIAN RES
SAN CARLOS IND RES
GILA RIVER INDIAN RES
PAPAGO INDIAN RES
FT MOHAVE IND RES
CHEMEHUEVI IND RES
COLORADO RIVER IND RES
HUALAPAI INDIAN RES
LAKE MEAD NAT RECREATIONAL AREA
GRAND CANYON NAT MON
GRAND CANYON & HAVASUPAI IR NATIONAL PARK
CANYON DE CHELLY NAT MON
PETRIFIED FOREST NAT MON
WUPATKI NAT MON
SUNSET CRATER N M
WALNUT CAN N M
MONTEZUMA CASTLE N M
TUZIGOOT N M
ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NAT MON
TUMACACORI N M
CHIRICAHUA N M
SAGUARO N M
KAIBAB NAT FOREST
LAKE MEAD 93 NATIONAL 466 RECREATIONAL AREA
YUMA I R
COCOPAH I R
AK CHIN I R
YAVAPAI I R
FT McDOWELL I R
SALT RIVER
GILA BEND
Las Vegas 32m
Las Vegas 50m
Boulder City
Hoover Dam
Mesquite
Virgin
Parowan 65m
Fredonia
Jacob Lake
Page
Glen Canyon Dam
Lake Powell
Tuba City
Tonalea
Kayenta
Window Rock
Ft Defiance
Gallup 22m
Holbrook
Winslow
Flagstaff
Williams
Ashfork
Seligman
Kingman
Valentine
Needles
Barstow 177m
Topock
Parker Dam
Parker
Havasu Lake
Wikieup
Jerome
Prescott
Mormon L
Payson
Show Low
Snowflake
Concho
St Johns
Springerville
Alpine
Silver City 117m
Whiteriver
Roosevelt Res
Bartlett Res
Horseshoe Res
Verde River
Salt River
Phoenix
Glendale
Mesa
Tempe
Chandler
Scottsdale
El Mirage
Tolleson
Buckeye
Miami
Globe
San Carlos
San Carlos L
Superior
Florence
Casa Grande N M
Coolidge
Casa Grande
Eloy
Maricopa
Sta Cruz River
Gila River
Gila Bend
Ajo
Sells
Quitobaquito
Rocking Ranch
Tucson
Sahuarita
Wilcox
San Simon
Pearce
Tombstone
Patagonia
Ft Huachuca
Bisbee
Douglas
Nogales
Naco
Lordsburg 30m
Lordsburg 48m
Duncan
Safford
Clifton
Morenci
Aztec
Quartzsite
Blythe
Riverside 182m
El Centro 68m
Yuma
Somerton
Aguila
Wickenburg
Congress Jct
Hope
Astor
Red Lake
Beach Spring
Valentine
Cameron
Grand Canyon
North Rim
Lees Ferry
Marble Canyon
Colorado River
Little Colorado River
Gila River
Salt River
Verde River
Virgin River
Bill Williams River
Little Colorado River
Apache
Coronado
Mammoth
Hayden
Riverside
Ft McDowell
Ft Mohave
Ft Defiance
Ft Huachuca
Ft Apache
Ft Lowell
Ft Grant
Ft Bowie
Ft Thomas
Ft Verde
Ft Whipple
Ft Yuma
Ft Mojave
Ft Wingate
Ft Defiance

C O M M I S S I O N M E M B E R S H I P

INDIAN MEMBERS

BILL ALCAIDA (Chairman)----------CHEMEHUEVI

HAROLD SCHURZ (Vice-Chairman)----------PIMA

RONNIE LUPE----------APACHE

EARL ADAMS----------HOPI

THEODORE SMITH----------APACHE

NON-INDIAN MEMBERS AT LARGE

CLAY LOCKETT----------FLAGSTAFF

WILLIAM H. SMITH----------TUCSON

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

JACK WILLIAMS----------GOVERNOR

GARY NELSON----------ATTORNEY GENERAL

WELDON SHOFSTALL----------SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LOUIS KOSSUTH----------COMMISSIONER - STATE HEALTH DEPT.

= =

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY----------CHARLES F. GRITZNER
---------(Hired July 31st)------CLINTON M. PATTEA

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT----------DIANE DANKERL

CLERK-STENO----------ALBERTA ORTIZ

= =

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1623 West Adams - Phoenix, Arizona
(85007)

Telephone: 271-4288

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND CONSULTANTS

(SENATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE)	(HOME CITY)	(DISTRICT)
Senator Boyd Tenney, Chairman	Prescott	#1
Senator Frank Crosby, Vice-Chairman	Pinetop	#3
Senator William Huso	Show Low	#3
Senator Mike Farren	Phoenix	#8F
Senator A. V. "Bill" Hardt	Globe	#5
Senator William Porter, Ex-Officio	Mesa	#8B

(HOUSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE)	(HOME CITY)	(DISTRICT)
Representative Jack Brown, Chairman	St. Johns	#3
Representative Sam McConnell, Vice-Chairman	Williams	#4
Representative Lynn Tanner	Winslow	#3
Representative Sam Flake	Scottsdale	#8C
Representative Ray Everett	Prescott	#1
Representative John Haugh, Ex-Officio	Tucson	#7D

(TRIBAL LEADER CONSULTANTS)	(RESERVATIONS)
Francis Antone	Ak-Chin
Harrington Turner	Camp Verde
Lena San Diego	Cocopah
Adrian Fisher	Colorado River
Harry Jones	Fort McDowell
Fred Banashley, Sr.	Fort Apache
Alexander Lewis, Sr.	Gila River
Lee Marshall	Havasupai
Clarence Hamilton	Hopi
Sterling Mahone	Hualapai
Bill Tom	Kaibab-Paiute
Raymond Nakai	Navajo
Thomas Segundo	Papago
Edmond Manuel	Salt River
Marvin Mull	San Carlos Apache
Don Mitchell	Yavapai-Prescott

(ANTHROPOLOGY CONSULTANTS)

Dr. Charles Griffith, Department of Anthropology, N.A.U., Flagstaff
Dr. Emil Haury, Department of Anthropology, U. of A., Tucson
Mrs. D. Spencer Hatch, Resource Consultant, Tucson

(ECONOMIC CONSULTANTS)

Robert Worden, Director, Arizona Economic Planning & Development, Phoenix
O. E. Whelan, Industrial Development Specialist, B.I.A., Phoenix

(EMPLOYMENT CONSULTANTS)

Charles Boyle, Administrator, Arizona State Employment Service, Phoenix
James Gilbert, Employment Assistance Specialist, B.I.A., Phoenix

(HEALTH CONSULTANTS)

Dr. Louis Kossuth, Commissioner, State Health Department, Phoenix
Dr. Charles McCammon, Indian Health Service Director, U.S.P.H.S., Phoenix

(LAND CLAIMS CONSULTANT)

C. M. Wright, Attorney at Law, Tucson, Arizona

(LAW AND ORDER CONSULTANTS)

Col. James J. Hegarty, Director, Arizona Department of Public Safety, Phx.
William Wilson, Area Criminal Investigator, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phx.

(MINING CONSULTANTS)

Frank P. Knight, Director, Arizona Mineral Resources, Phoenix
La Follette R. Butler, Realty Officer (Mineral Specialist, B.I.A., Phoenix

(ROAD CONSULTANTS)

Justin Herman, Director of Highways, Arizona Highway Commission, Phoenix
George Overby, Area Road Engineer, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix

(WELFARE CONSULTANTS)

John O. Graham, Commissioner, Arizona State Welfare Department, Phoenix
Byron Houseknecht, Area Social Worker, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Navajo Area

(EDUCATION STEERING COMMITTEE)

James R. Frederick, Coordinator of Indian Programs, N.A.U., Flagstaff
Gordon V. Krutz, Coordinator of Indian Programs, U. of A., Tucson
Joe Smith, Assistant Superintendent, State Department of Public Inst., Phx.
Ray Sorenson, Assistant Area Director (Education), Bureau of Indian Affs.
Harry W. Sundwall, Director, Center for Indian Education, A.S.U., Tempe

(PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE)

Herbert Surrett (Chairman), Manager, United Press International, Phoenix
Bill Stull (Secretary), News Production Director, KTAR Radio & TV., Phoenix
Duncan Jennings, President, Jennings & Thompson Advertising, Phoenix
G. D. McGrath, Arizona State University, Tempe
Jim Murdock, Radio News Director, KOOL Radio & TV, Phoenix

(RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE)

Anne M. Pittman (Chairman), Area Chairman, Womens' Physical Educ., A.S.U.
Leonard Roberts (Secretary), Dept. of Health, Physical Educa., A.S.U.
Robert Aquilar, Scottsdale, Arizona
Maurice Bateman, Supt. Mesa Parks and Recreation Dept., Mesa
Martin Mahone, Peach Springs, Arizona
Richard W. Nayateqa, Polacca, Arizona
Lee Stanley, Director, Glendale Parks and Recreation Dept., Glendale
Graham Wright, State Leader, 4 - H Club Work, University of Arizona, Tucson

COMMISSION MEETINGS

During this fiscal year, the Commission held a total of six meetings and one committee meeting as follows:

(1969)

July 28	Commission Budget Committee met.
September 25 - 26	Special Meeting with Consultants, Tribal Leaders and Legislative Advisory Committees.

(1970)

March 5 - 6	Commission Business Meeting and also met with the Joint Legislative Advisory Committees (members of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee were also present).
April 10	Commission Special Business Meeting.
June 3	Commission Business Meeting.

Meetings of Advisory Committees and Consultants:

There were over 33 meetings of the Commission's Consultants and Advisory Committees in Employment, Welfare, Economics, Health, Education, Roads, Law and Order, Legislative, Mining and Public Relations.

The Commission sponsored six meetings:

1 Health, 4 Employment, 1 Welfare. Much of this effort was to improve state, federal and tribal agency communications and working relationships.

Other Meetings attended:

The Executive Secretary attended tribal council meetings upon invitation from the chairmen; affording the individual council members an opportunity to ask questions and to have a better understanding of their Commission of Indian Affairs.

The office was represented at meetings of the Inter-Agency Economic Coordinating Council; the Governors' Inter-state Indian Council Conference and state personnel meetings.

Note: A project is an undertaking involving the Commission and others.

PROJECTS COMPLETED
(Fiscal Year: 1969-1970)

PROJECT

#1 1969-1970 Annual Report.

#2 1970 Tribal Directory.

SUMMARY: The Commission's tenth annual Tribal Directory was comprised of all reservation influential persons, state and federal departments, Commission personnel, Indian organizations, etc. The Directory has proven to be very beneficial to all those in the area of Indian affairs.

#3 Tribal Leadership Pictures - News Media.

SUMMARY: Pictures were taken of all tribal chairmen for the distribution and use of Arizona newspapers and television stations in an attempt to improve public relations, to inform the public of the caliber of tribal leaders, and to enable the Indian people and the non-Indians to see the tribal leaders in television news casts and newspaper articles of reservation news.

#4 Legislative Communications (Indian Federal Legislative Digest).

SUMMARY: A bi-annual legislative digest was compiled on Indian legislation introduced in Congress and the progress of each bill. A copy was given to each state legislator, tribal chairman and others to keep them abreast of current legislation pending in Washington. Congressional Calendars were our source of information. (Each bill summarized is on file in the Commission office).

#5 Economic Planning and Development Meeting with Tribal Chairmen.

SUMMARY: While taking the Economic Survey (1969), the various tribal leaders indicated a meeting (with the Dept. of Economic Planning & Development) would be of assistance. Our state and federal economic consultants agreed to meet with the tribal leaders and their representatives to get acquainted and to better understand their economic needs, however, this meeting failed to materialize.

PUBLISHED MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

(1969)	
July 29	Recreation Advisory Committee - Tribal Leaders Meeting Report.
August 4	Memorandum and Job Description relative to the Commission's Clerk-typist position opening.
June 11	Inter-Agency Employment (Navajo) Meeting Report.
October	1968-1969 Annual Report.
(1970)	
January 28	University Indian Involvement Information.
February 17	Progress and Financial Report (7/1/69 to 12/31/69).
February 19	Inter-Agency (Navajo) Health - Welfare Meeting Report.
April 1	Fact sheet regarding the Department of Human Resources and Chart (S. B. #300).
	Information sheet pertaining to the Commission.
	Justification for Position of Field Coordinator (booklet).
	Commission's March 5-6, 1970 Business Meeting Minutes.
	Attorney General's Opinion on Commission Procedures.
	Excerpt from the State Comprehensive Plan.
April 22	Commission's April 10, 1970 Special Meeting Minutes.
May 15	Mr. Gritzner's Final Progress and Financial Report.
May 20	Inter-Agency (Navajo) Health Meeting Report.
May 29	Inter-Agency (Navajo) Employment Meeting Report.
June	1970 Tribal Directory.
June 8	Executive Secretary's Job Description, Application Blanks and News Releases.
June 17	Commission's June 3, 1970 Business Meeting Minutes.

COMMISSION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

I. FUNCTIONAL AREA: Natural Resources

A. Program Area: State Economic Development
(Statutory Responsibility: ARS 41-542...A. "The Commission shall consider and study conditions among Indians residing within the state."

GOAL STATEMENT: We are concerned in giving our utmost cooperation in helping the Indian people to help themselves in moving in the ways they desire to achieve economic sufficiency. Fundamental to the Commission's role in Indian affairs is communication.

PROBLEM STATEMENT: The Commission found that more cooperation is needed from the non-Indian communities to help with reservations' economic development. Also state assistance was indicated.

1. Program: Economics

a. Mid-range objectives (1-2 yr.): A definite challenge to the Commission is to improve the communications, encourage common beneficial goals, and develop mutual understanding in uniting the efforts of state, federal, county, city and private industry in meeting the felt needs of the reservations for economic development.

Information dissemination is very important to the public as to development needs; what material forms of development are happening on the reservations, i.e., industrial development, housing, farming, tourism, etc..

II. FUNCTIONAL AREA: Education

A. Program Area: Same as above stated.

GOAL STATEMENT: Coordinate all interested parties, which include the following in an over-all effort to improve the education facilities for Indian students: governor's office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, State Legislature, Department of Public Instruction, colleges and universities, public schools, private and parochial schools, etc..

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Educate the non-Indians about Indian needs and problems; the Indian people in understanding the non-Indian community. Additional funds are needed to meet the needs of students desiring to go onto higher education.

1. Program: Education

a. Short-range objectives (1-3 yr.): Assemble and distribute this information to those persons who may have some influence, etc..

III. FUNCTIONAL AREA: Manpower

A. Program Area: Employment
(Statutory Responsibility ARS 41-542.)

GOAL STATEMENT: Improve communications and working relationships between all employment agencies and offices and the Indian people of Arizona.

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Finding ways and means of creating job opportunities both on and off-reservation; develop the best possible employer-employee working relationships for both on and off-reservation Indians. Locate employment problems and bring them to the attention of the agencies concerned for their action.

1. Program: Employment

a. Mid-range objectives (1-2 yr.): To continue quarterly inter-agency employment meetings (Navajo) and to sponsor inter-agency pre-planning meetings the first week of October and an inter-agency tribal employment meeting possibly for the latter part of October.

IV. FUNCTIONAL AREA: Health

A. Program Area: Health

GOAL STATEMENT: To help all departments, agencies, and tribal governments work more efficiently and effectively in this vital area of Indian health by identifying existingproblems whether they are health needs, inter-departmental misunderstandings, lack of communication or duplication of effort.

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Focus on the need for uniform controls over communicable diseases, particularly tuberculosis; to help eliminate at the earliest possible time, this serious threat to all; to pursue and study drug abuse.

1. Program: Health

a. Short-range objectives (1-3 yrs.): Encourage tribal leaders and local health officials to meet periodically to discuss mutual areas of concern and formulate possible lines of action; to continue the liaison role in discussions in depth between the Navajo Area Public Health Service personnel and the State Department of Health. Examine theneed for possible similar meetings with the Phoenix Area Office personnel.

V. FUNCTIONAL AREA: Safety and Justice

GOAL STATEMENT: To assist state law enforcement agencies to survive, grow, and develop the capacity to adapt to and manage change in a rapidly changing world.

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Focus on means and procedures for recognizing and coping with conflicts and disagreements arising out of cultural differences in the area of law and order.

1. Program: Law and Order

   a. Short-range objectives (1-3 yrs.): Arrange frequent meetings between reservation and neighboring law enforcement officials; explore the possibility of using federal funds for implementing an adequate communication system. Continue efforts to make cross commissioning or deputization effective; help the reservations in their efforts to find ways to upgrade: 1) Crime and delinquency prevention. 2) Investigation and enforcement services. 3) Indian court services. 4) Administrative and management of reservation jail facilities and 5) Rehabilitation programs and efforts.

VI. FUNCTIONAL AREA: Natural Resources

A. Program Area: Minerals

GOAL STATEMENT: Mining is this state's number one basic industry and our Indian reservations do contain a large untapped reservoir of valuable minerals, it is the desire of the Commission to cooperate in achieving the orderly development of these resources in a manner beneficial not only to the Indian people but also to the entire state.

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Coordinate activities in this area.

1. Program: Minerals

   a. Short-range objectives (1-2 yrs.): Set up a conference with the Bureau of Indian Affairs; United States Geological Survey and the State Mine Inspector to establish a clear mutual understanding and to develop a satisfactory inter-departmental working relationship.

      Sponsor a definitely needed two or three day symposium, hosted by the University of Arizona School of Mines, to include leading representatives from the reservations, state and federal mining and mineral agencies and the mining industry.

VII. FUNCTIONAL AREA: General Government

A. Program Area: Public Relations

GOAL STATEMENT: Create a foundation of good will and understanding between all who can help in any way to improve the area of Indian affairs and enable the Indian people and their non-Indian neighbors to develop together in ways that will contribute substantially to their mutual progress.

1. Program: Public Relations

a. Long-range objectives (1-5 yrs.): Create ways of establishing good public relations by identifying needs and following through to the best conclusions with leaders from both non-Indian and Indian communities. Finding when poor communications obstruct progress and then make intelligent concentrated effort to improve them between reservations, state and federal government agencies, county and city departments, organizations or industries.

VIII. FUNCTIONAL AREA: General Government

A. Program Area: Recreation

GOAL STATEMENT: Assist the reservations in their recreation program planning.

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Find means and ways for the reservations to develop their recreational potentials.

1. Program: Recreation

a. Long-range objectives (1-4 yrs.): Sponsor meetings where tribal recreation committees and others interested will be able to get together to find ways of improving their communications and meeting their needs.

Actively involve the Commission's Recreation Advisory Committee in assisting the reservations and coming up with constructive programming.

IX. FUNCTIONAL AREA: Transportation

A. Program Area: Roads

GOAL STATEMENT: Develop better tribal relations by improving communications between the county, state, federal highway agencies and tribal councils, and to assist in defining mutual highway problems affecting the overall development of the reservations.

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Problems affecting overall road development on the reservations.

1. Program: Roads

a. Long-range objectives (1-5 yrs.): Find where problems now exist and direct them to the agencies that can assist in solving them.

BUDGET

The Commission received $27,240.00 from the Arizona State Legislature for fiscal year 1969-1970. Operational Expenditures were as follows:

Personal Services	$19,883.75
Travel - State	885.76
Travel - Out of State	236.58
Current Fixed Charges	73.96
Postage	450.00
Telephone & Telegraph	686.00
Maintenance & Repairs	201.74
Automobile Expenses (Gas, etc.)	261.80
Office Supplies	1,105.62
Other Supplies (Cups-Water)	27.00
Capital Outlay - Equipment	-0-
(Printing of Tribal Directory)	545.64
	$24,357.80
Amount Reverted	2,882.20
	$27,240.00

NOTE: The major portion of the amount reverted was due to lack of a clerk for several months and also the surveys were discontinued until a Field Coordinator could be added to our staff.

RESIGNATION OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The resignation of Mr. Charles F. Gritzner was accepted (April 10, 1970 Business Meeting) with the fullest appreciation of the Commission of Indian Affairs itself, members of the Commission and the Indian tribes of Arizona; for the accomplishments over the past ten years under almost unbelievable working conditions. Excerpt of letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Alcaida:

It has been both a privilege and pleasure to have had the opportunity of working (over ten years) for this Commission in the capacity of Executive Secretary, in its program to obtain, through the cooperation of the tribal leadership, government agencies and others, a more secure present and to insure a brighter future for Arizona and its valued Indian citizens.

For the past four years, our efforts to add a greatly needed Indian field coordinator have not materialized. The Commission will hopefully be granted its request this year; but it is felt to be even more important to have an Indian Executive Secretary. In the past the salary has been less than $10,000; now that it will be $10,400 if no field coordinator is budgeted or $11,500 if one is, it will be more possible to obtain the desired Indian Executive Secretary.

To help make the above possible and for personal reasons, I will be seeking other employment after May 15, 1970, the date this resignation will be effective."

PROGRESS REPORT ON FILLING THE POSITION OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:

June 4, 1970 — A News Release was prepared by Mr. Herb Surrett (Chairman of our Public Relations Advisory Committee).

Approximately 900 Applications for the position of Executive Secretary were distributed with a deadline of June 30, 1970. Note: The Applications were accompanied by a Job Description and in most instances a News Release.

Distribution was as follows: Tribal Chairmen (along with a letter).
Mr. Charles Boyle, State Employment Serv. (500 sets)
Mr. Jim Gilbert, B.I.A. Employment (25 sets)
Navajo B.I.A. Employment (25 sets)
Navajo Personnel (10 sets)
State Personnel Commission (6 sets)
(News Releases were sent to all news media along with tribal publications).

A story was released by Herb Surrett over United Press International and Ed McDowell wrote an editorial.

July 7, 1970 — The Initial Screening Committee met at the Commission Office. Nine applicants (out of 61) were chosen for personal interviews.

The above applicants were notified by letter of their scheduled time for interview.

July 20, 1970 — The Screening Committee met and decided on two applicants out of the eight that appeared.

July 21-22, 1970 — Letters were sent to each applicant. To those that were not selected a special letter thanking them for their time and effort was sent along with a Job Description on the Position of Field Coordinator to indicate the opening in approximately 2-3 months.

July 21, 1970 — A memorandum was sent to each tribal chairman asking for their comments on Mr. Emerson and Mr. Pattea along with the list of all applicants. A July 31st meeting agenda was also sent.

July 22, 1970 — Letters were sent to those references indicated on the applications of Mr. Emerson and Mr. Pattea.

July 28, 1970 — Received a telegram (by telephone) from Mr. Adrian Fisher Chairman, Colorado River Tribes recommending Mr. Emerson.

July 30, 1970 — All letters of reference were received, however, Mr. Jones has had a stroke and is unable to reply. (Was one of Mr. Pattea's references).

July 31, 1970 — Mr. Clinton Pattea was hired as the new Executive Secretary.

APPLICANTS FOR POSITION OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Adams, L. S. Dick
Armstrong, David Joseph
Aultman, Bonnie-Lynn
Ayala, Rudolph
Blackwater, Louis Thomas
Brant, Russel Winston
Burgess, Bill
Cadue, Norman C.
Carpenter, Adeline R.
Cayce, Forster Sherwood
Champoux, Elizabeth Margaret
Choisser, Helen
Clark, Joseph Donald
Croswhite, Martha Joann
Deviwe, M. Delia
Ell, Melvin Lewis
Ellars, Stephen Lee
Emerson, Lee
Fisher, Gerald Robert
Gabaldon, Robert Irving
GrosVenor, John Marshall
Hartz, Lynn Richardson
Herity, John Joseph
Hertz, David A.
Herzig, Sidney J.
Holgate, Jimmy R.
Houser, Nicholas Perry
Huguenard, William Leslie
Hyslop, James Lee
Johnson, Richard Merlin
Jones, William LaVerne
King, James Nichel
Krizaj, Patrick F.
Laughead, Charlyn Gay
Lewis, Kay Anthony
Lewis, Robert G.
Liddil, Milton Howard
McGuire, Thomas William
Miller, Mona
Montes, Gerald James
Moulton, George H.
Narcho, John Bigtree
Nuvamsa, Evans D.
Nye, Darryl Charles
Orr, Margaret Ann
Pattea, Clinton Marshall
Payne, Kenneth Stanley
Perkins, Warren Freeman
Pitt, Henry
Scanlon, Barbara J.
Siler, Glen Leroy
Sosnik, Sarah
Spero, William Daniel
Smith, Edmond Leonard
Sullivan, Edward J.
Sumner, Richard Arthur
Tellez, Alfred Martin
Vukcevich, Ray Steven
Walker, Roland James
Wilcox, Maxine P.
Williams, Roger Edgar

<u>Screening Committee</u> (Met July 7, 1970)

Messrs. Bill Alcaida, Chairman - Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs
Charles Boyle, Director - Arizona State Employment Service
William Joe - Arizona State Employment Service
John Posegate - Arizona State Personnel Commission
Harold Schurz - Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs
Bill Smith - Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs
Louie Soto - Arizona State Personnel Commission

Applicants selected for initial interviews July 20, 1970:

Russel Winston Brant
Lee Emerson
Nicholas Perry Houser
James Nichel King
Gerald James Montes
Evans Nuvamsa
Clinton Marshall Pattea
Roland James Walker
Louis Thomas Blackwater

Final selection for Commission interview (July 31)

Mr. Lee Emerson - Fort Yuma
Mr. Clinton Marshall Pattea - Fort McDowell

ACTIVITIES

The Commission:

assists all local, state-wide or national Indian concerned organizations on request;

is definitely interested in thewell-being of off-reservation Indian people;

improves communications between organizations and people who are interested in helping solve Indian problems with tribal or off-reservation leaders;

cooperates with other state Indian commissions or departments.

THE COMMISSION AND THE TRIBAL COUNCILS

A basic function of the Commission is to study and oonsider conditions among the Indians residing within the State. This was accomplished in part:

by meetings with Tribal Councils to answer questions, explain the Commission's functions and by an annual spring interview between the Tribal Chairmen and the Executive Secretary when the Commission received suggestions that will help it to function at peak efficiency in the ways they think it should.

Specific concerns and problems indicated in last year's survey questionnaires were worked on in depth.

The 1970 Annual Survey was not taken due to the lack of personnel. The various consultants felt that the Commission should concentrate on the problems previously presented.

(Surveys will resume upon the funding for a Field Coordinator).

THE COMMISSION, STATE AND FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS

To promote the welfare of the Indian people of Arizona, to study and investigate their problems, to develop better communications and understanding upon which the quality of cooperation may be improved the Commission cooperates wholeheartedly with all federal, state, county and city agencies concerned.

THE COMMISSION, GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATORS

We cooperate in all ways possible with the Governor and Legislature. The Commission explains as clearly as possible to our legislators the reported facts concerning the present situation on all reservations so they will have a more comprehensive understanding of the prevailing circumstances before considering legislation affecting them;

All reservation reports, guides and directories are available for reference.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINION RELATIVE TO POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

(Copy of letter dated November 18, 1969)

"Dear Mr. Alcaida:

The powers and duties of the Commission are explicitly set out in ARS 41-542. The duties as set out in sub-section (a) are to consider and study conditions among Arizona Indians.

The purpose of such study is to accumulate, compile, and assemble information on Indian affairs.

To achieve these purposes, the Commission is given the power to hold hearings, make investigations, and confer with governmental officials to secure cooperation in promotion of Indian welfare.

Additionally, the Commission has the duty to submit an Annual Report and such other reports as necessary.

The recommended Commission Action in the 1968-1969 Annual Report was reviewed with reference to the power of the Commission.

A question arises whether it is a proper function of the Commission to appeal to the Arizona-Washington delegation for funding for specific Indian projects or staffing for another agency, under the Commission's authority to confer with government officials to secure cooperation between federal, state, and local government in the promotion of the welfare of the Indian people.

It would appear to be beyond the power of the Commission to (1) set up a program of training for law enforcement officers, (2) act as a mediator in disputes.

Hoping this may be of some assistance to you, I remain

Yours very truly,
GARY K. NELSON
The Attorney General

/s/ T. A. Miller
Assistant Attorney General

REVIEWS BY COOPERATING STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

APPENDIX #1

ECONOMICS

A report from the Branch of Industrial Development, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office.

Industrial and Economic Development activities on or near Arizona Indian Reservations which have occurred over the last year are as follows:

Colorado River: The Colorado River Tribes Industrial Park at Parker is complete and ready for leasing.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recently approved a "Section 701" program for the reservation.

Fort Mohave: The new community center at Fort Mohave is complete and in use.

Fort Yuma: A technical assistance study for industrial development, approved by the Economic Development Administration, was completed this year.

Hopi: The Hopi Cultural Center at Second Mesa is under construction and will be completed this year.

The Fashion Development Company, manufacturer of women's apparel has gone into production at Bacobi.

Fort Apache: The Economic Development Administration has recently agreed to participate in the funding of Phase II of the Sunrise Park Project, a ski resort complex in the eastern White Mountains.

Papago: A coin-operated laundromat was established at Sells and is reportedly doing a very good business.

Construction of the San Xavier Industrial Park south of Tucson is well underway and will be completed in October 1970.

Camp Verde (Cottonwood): The Penn-Mor Manufacturing Corporation has established a women's apparel manufacturing plant at Cottonwood where it employees members of the Yavapai-Apache community.

Gila River: Phase II of the Pima-Coolidge Industrial Park, in processing for approval by EDA, will consist of road paving and street lighting facilities for the park.

Dela Enterprises, Inc., a manufacturer of flares and other pyrotechnic devices, was established on the Pima-Coolidge Industrial Park during FY 70.

The Pima-Chandler Industrial Park is the new location of the Baron Container Corporation, which manufactures styrofoam containers.

The Gila River Indian Reservation is the first in the Nation to receive a Model Cities grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The reservation has also been approved by HUD for a "Section 701" program development.

San Carlos Apache: Bids have been accepted for construction of the Soda Canyon Project, an EDA-sponsored recreational complex at San Carlos Lake.

The Seneca Project, another recreational complex near the Salt River Canyon, has been let out for bids and the Tribe is in the process of awarding the construction contract.

The bid opening for construction of the San Carlos Apache-Globe Industrial Park at Cutter, Arizona, was held on August 21, 1970. When completed, this 50-acre development will have complete and self-contained water, sewer and industrial street systems.

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Community: The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Development Corporation's industrial park, located at McKellips Road on the Salt River Reservation, is complete and ready for leasing by industry. The development corporation, B.I.A. and others are actively engaged in soliciting tenants for the park.

EDUCATION

A report from the State Department of Public Instruction, Division of Indian Education.

Distribution of federal funds under the Johnson-o'Malley Act (P.L. 73-167) is made by the Division of Indian Education of the State Department of Public Instruction. Funds are provided to eligible public schools and counties (with an impact of 3% or more eligible Indian children) of Arizona to help pay the cost of educating Indian children residing on tax exempt reservation lands. Full per capita cost of education of out-of-district Indian children housed in federal dormitories is provided to the host school district. The basis of the contract between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Arizona State Board of Education is a State Plan developed by these agencies representing the Federal Government and the State of Arizona.

Under the State Plan, $4,510,007.00 was provided to 45 school districts, 2 accommodation schools, 7 counties and for administrative and supervisory services during the school year 1969-70. Funds for special services within the above included school lunches for needy children, transportation equipment, special teachers and counselors, funding for inservice training for teachers, and pre-first grade program. Approximately 14,322 students were enrolled in regular participating schools, and 1,108 students were enrolled under the Peripheral Dormitory Program.

The staff of the Division of Indian Education has had a very busy and productive year. They were privileged to meet and consult with key people from the local to the national level who are vitally interested in providing educational opportunities for Indian students. Basic services to schools have been expanded this year. These included consultant services, development and distribution of curriculum materials, contact with tribal education committees, and appearing before parent-teacher groups on and off reservations. Special emphasis was placed on inservice training. This included 1) a three-week cross-cultural workshop which was held on the Pima Reservation. The participants were teachers and teacher-aides from Bureau of Indian Affairs, public mission schools; 2) planning and conducting a two-week communication skills workshop for Northern Arizona University at Flagstaff; 3) teacher-aide training sessions on three reservations; 4) implementing of oral language programs in six reservation schools; 5) participating in week-long Institute for state supervisors of English and reading; 6) assisting in training classroom teachers to meet needs of handicapped children in regular classrooms.

Special efforts in the 1970-71 school year will be directed toward:

Assisting eligible school districts to develop and fund special projects and programs aimed at upgrading the education of the highly disadvantaged reservation Indian children.

Involvement of the Indian patrons and tribal leaders in the education of their children in the public schools. Cooperative programs will be developed that are responsible to the needs of the Indian children.

EDUCATION

A report from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office.

This portion of the report on Indian education concerns only those schools in Arizona under the jurisdiction of the Phoenix Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs (which has supervision of all reservations in Arizona except the Navajo) and Bureau schools in California, Nevada and Utah.

In Arizona, Bureau schools are located on seven reservations and in Phoenix. There are a total of 19 schools, consisting of one boarding school in Phoenix, three reservation boarding schools and 15 reservation day schools. They range from an accredited high school in Phoenix to a one-teacher day school on the Havasupai Reservation. All are elementary except Phoenix.

There were 3,400 Indian students enrolled in Phoenix Area Bureau schools in Arizona during the 1969-1970 fiscal year. Arizona Indians also attend Haskell Junior College, Sherman Indian High School and Stewart Boarding School in other states.

Nationally over 60% of the Indian children in school attend public school, 32% attend federal schools and 6% attend mission and other schools. The large number in public schools has been due in large part to the Johnson O'Malley Legislation, PL-874 and PL-815. Although large increases in public schools have come in Arizona, almost 2/3 of them are still in Bureau schools. In Arizona, the San Carlos School became a complete public school in 1968-1969 with the reassignment of Bureau teachers. The Sacaton Elementary School (public) and Pima Central Day School (Bureau) amalgamation continues successfully with two more positions being transferred to the public school responsibility next year. The Pima Central Day School transfer should be completed at the beginning of the 1971-72 school year.

This year saw the continuance of a school controlled entirely by Indian citizens at Blackwater on the Gila River Indian Reservation. The Blackwater Day School, operated by the Bureau, became the Blackwater Community School with a five-member school board composed of local Indian patrons who, with technical advice from Arizona State University and Bureau personnel, employed two teachers and operated the school. Funding was provided by the Bureau and the Community Action Program on Pima.

Three new kindergarten classrooms are being built for occupancy for 1970-1971. Two are on the Hopi Reservation and one at Fort Apache. The Gila River Tribal Council has contracted with the Bureau for the operation of two additional units at Blackwater and Casa Blanca.

Discussion about high schools on Hopi and Papago continue. As mentioned in last year's report, each location could develop a very good enrollment.

PL 89-10, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, funds again were made available to Bureau schools in 1970. Teacher aides were employed; many field trips taken and special projects undertaken in the fields of Reading, Pupil-Personnel Services, Recreation and Fine Arts.

Applications have been approved for the 1970-71 school year so that all projects will be in operation at the opening of school.

The Bureau is holding a Kindergarten Workshop at Salt River for school administrators, teachers, and teacher aides who will be involved in kindergarten programs during 1970-71. A Title I Workshop will be held to explain each organization's role in Title I and to insure competent administration, evaluation and dissemination of Title I projects for 1970-71. The Phoenix Area Office will contract more than $800,000 in Title I projects to tribal organizations during 1970-71.

The Phoenix Area Office staff has increased from 6 to 15 during the 1970-1971 school year. The increase includes a Federal Program Coordinator, Reading Specialist, Pupil Personnel Specialist, Recreation Specialist, three Fine Arts Specialists and clerical staff. This staff will coordinate Title I activities as well as assist each school with special problems.

The Phoenix Area Office has a Traveling Art Van that will visit each school in the Phoenix Area and assist teachers in developing art and music programs for students. The project is a pilot program that is funded under Title I, EAEA.

EMPLOYMENT

The Arizona State Employment Service has been providing employment and manpower services to Arizona Indians for nearly thirty years.

Facilities of the Employment Service are available to all Arizona Indians regardless of whether they live on or off reservations. Services provided include testing, counseling, job placement, training, manpower development services, labor market information and selective placement services to veterans, handicapped persons, older workers, youth and women.

The Arizona State Employment Service operated ten full-time offices on reservations, staffed by trained Indian interviewer-interpreters. These offices are located at Sacaton, Kayenta, Tuba City, San Carlos, Whiteriver, Sells, Chinle, Ganado, Keams Canyon and Window Rock.

1969 Record of Services:

New Applications: A total of 9,996 Indians registered for the first time with the Employment Service in 1969, an increase of 1,358 over the previous year.

Active Applications: Indian applicants on the active files in all local offices averaged 2,960 a month.

Testing and Counseling: A total of 2,208 aptitude and proficiency tests were given to Indians during the year, and 677 counseling interviews were conducted.

Placements: This agency referred Indians to 25,449 different jobs in 1969, resulting in 20,412 placements.

The following table shows the breakdown of Indians placed during 1969 by occupational and industrial categories:

Occupational Group

Professional, Technical, and Managerial	144
Sales and Clerical	287
Service	5,198
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, and Related	1,035
Processing	108
Machine Trades	192
Bench Work	356
Structural Work	1,714
Miscellaneous	4,652
Total Nonagricultural	13,686
Agricultural	6,726
Total	20,412

Industry

Agricultural	6,726
Mining	179
Contract Construction	815
Manufacturing	1,512
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	222
Trade	3,092
Private Household	4,746
Services	1,907
Government	960
Other	253
Total	20,412

Manpower Development: There were 338 Indians enrolled in training in 1969 under Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) projects specifically for Indians. Numerous persons were referred to other programs on an individual basis. Indians were trained in such diverse fields as logger, electronics, assembler, clerical occupations, structural steel work apprentice and operating engineer apprentice.

The Employment Service sponsored CEP and WIN programs on some reservations.

Manpower Research: Constituting the first census of employers of its kind on the Navajo Reservation, the Navajo Employer Survey was conducted in October 1969 by the Arizona State Employment Service and Navajo Community College. The primary purpose of the survey was to obtain information from all employers in the Navajo area concerning their employment patterns, occupational makeup, current job openings, and anticipated needs for new workers during the coming year. The information will be used to aid the college in curriculum planning, and to assist the Employment Service in planning training programs for the Navajo CEP and WIN programs.

EMPLOYMENT

A Report from the Branch of Employment Assistance, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office.

Statistical and/or Accomplishments:

During this fiscal year there were 146 people that entered training conducted under Manpower Development and Training Act. The tribes that participated are as follows: White Mountain Apaches, 43; Papagos, 35; Pima, 20; San Carlos Apaches, 13; Hopi, 31; Ute, 2; a total of 144. Where necessary, the Employment Assistance Program assisted financially or in other means to help these people to receive this training. Some MDTA training was received on Indian reservations. Others received training in rural and urban areas.

Within-Area Emphasis on the Employment Assistance Program:

Within the Phoenix Area, interest in the Employment Assistance Program has continued to increase. This increase is mainly on receiving the Adult Vocational Training and local job placement, primarily through On-the-Job Training. There will be continued interest in local job placement. On-the-Job Training will increase due to industry relocating near Indian communities. Employment Assistance staff at both reservation and area levels have been utilized this year on special assignments.

Employment:

During fiscal year 1970, the Motorola Company, Airesearch Manufacturing Company, and several other companies in the Phoenix Metropolitan Area made sizeable layoffs of production workers. These layoffs reflected the general slow-down in the national economy. Jobs in the electronics field were very difficult to locate during the past year, as most companies already had workers in layoff status.

Except for employment opportunities in urban areas, there continued to be a high unemployment rate on Indian reservations. This is due primarily to the geographical isolation of Indian reservations, but this unemployment rate has declined within the past few years. Through combined efforts on the Gila River Indian Reservation of all programs, the unemployment rate and welfare recipients was greatly reduced during fiscal year 1970.

The Phoenix Area Office maintains a good working relationship with the Arizona State Employment Service. However, the number of permanent job placements made through the Arizona State Employment Service have been limited.

A very close working relationship is retained with the Western Apprenticeship Association in an effort to increase the number of Indians indentured as apprentices in the construction trades.

Plans for Ensuing Fiscal Year:

The Phornix Area will continue to improve methods and procedures in assisting people to complete training and become employed. The vocational

training dropout rate has been decreased in the past two years. Due to the increased intake in vocational training, an additional vocational counselor will be needed. Orientation methods will be continually evaluated and changed to benefit the trainees.

Legal services are at this time being contracted for with a local attorney. Any program recipient that needs legal assistance will be referred and assisted in receiving legal rights. During this year a series of lectures was conducted by a local attorney for urban Indians and Employment Assistance recipients. This was a series of six which covered legal rights of an urban Indian. These included rights pertaining to employment, living accommodations, consumer law, transportation, public assistance, and civil rights. This program proved to be very informative to all in attendance and will be continued in the ensuing fiscal year. The Phoenix Indian Center in cooperation with this program helped to set up and construct these series of lectures. More emphasis will be put forth on leisure time for program recipients.

Employment Assistance staff plans to work and cooperate more closely with all high schools with Indian enrollment to better prepare students to select a vocational skill.

<u>Recommendations - Suggestions for Improvement in Overall Employment Assistance Program</u>:

Training other than on-the-job training should be available to people residing on reservations if employment opportunities are available. This may include adult vocational training or any other type that the Employment Assistance Program may be able to assist.

We would like to recommend that the number of services offered to recipients not be limited. There are times when Indian people have the capability and opportunity to become gainfully employed, but due to past services are no longer eligible for financial assistance. If an individual has the desire and potential to become gainfully employed, financial assistance should be available.

Serious consideration should be given in offering adult vocational training to both husband and spouse. Due to the high cost of living and economic conditions, it is almost a necessity for the spouse to work in order to maintain a suitable standard of living.

Since there is great emphasis to develop job opportunities through industrial development on or near Indian reservations, origin services should be expanded in order to help a greater number of local people.

The maximum grant for financial assistance to help in the apprenticeship program should be increased. Transportation problems are the main reason that young Indian apprentices cannot follow construction trades and complete their training.

Provisions by which on-the-job training contracts can be made for one or two trainees. This should be a simple contract that employers on or near Indian reservations could utilize.

HEALTH

A report from the Arizona State Department of Health regarding activities during the fiscal year 1969-70 (Services to Arizona Indians).

Survey and Construction

Working with the Management Advisory Services Division, the Department's Survey and Construction office assisted Dine Bitsiis Baa Aha Yaa, Inc., in qualifying for Hill-Harris Assistance to construct the Chinle Nursing Home. At the end of the fiscal year 1969-70 the Chinle Nursing Home had received a total of $108,999.40 in Federal Hill-Harris funds. The Chinle Valley School for Children received a grant of $100,000.00 from the Facilities for the Mentally Retarded Act program.

Environmental Health Services

During Fiscal Year 1969-70, the Water Pollution Control Division worked rather closely with various tribal programs in several areas. Applications for projects under Public Law 660 must carry the approval of the Water Pollution Control Division. During the year, five applications for funding under PL 660 Priorities were reviewed and approved. Certificates of approval to construct were issued to six Indian projects. Reviews of preliminary engineering reports or plans were conducted on four projects, to comply with standards set by the Federal Water Quality Administration. Fourteen field inspections of sewerage facilities were also conducted.

Health Programs

Maternal and Child Health:

Staff of the Maternal and Child Health Division (which includes programs in nursing, nutrition, child day care, medical and school nursing) provided assistance to Indian mothers and children. Efforts on the reservations were particularly noteworthy in terms of the nutrition consultant, who participated in most of the summer Head Start programs. The school nurse consultant also spent a great deal of time working with school nurses on the reservations. Although most Indian children are able to receive biologics for immunizations from the Division of Indian Health, there are some areas in which there is not 100% coverage. In these instances, Maternal and Child Health funds were used to provide some immunizations for these children. Under the auspicies of the Premature Infant Transport Project, several Indian babies were transported to various hospitals, and provided with intensive care. Arizona Indians form a significant component of the Family Planning Project's population. Programs in several counties, particularly Pinal and Coconino (which were partly supported by a Maternal and Child Health grant) provided significant numbers of services to Indians. The Vision Screening Program's activities on the Indian reservations were particularly intensive with a great many training programs being conducted in conjunction with the Arizona Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Hearing Conservation programs did not concentrate particularly on the Indians, but did include them among the programs which were conducted state-wide.

Nursing and Health Care:

During fiscal year 1969-70, nursing supervisors and selected head nurses from the Indian Health Service again participated in the Division's bi-annual "Nursing Directors, Supervisors, and Consultants" meetings, in order to provide for continuity of nursing services and exchange of ideas. The public health nurses from the Window Rock Area Office also continued to participate in the on-going inservice education programs which are planned by the State Nursing Consultant. The Division is presently working with Indian Health Service's Division of Nursing to develop a state-wide orientation program for newly employed nurses.

Tuberculosis Control:

During the year the Tuberculosis Control program worked with both the Phoenix Indian Health Area Office and the Navajo Indian Health Area Offices to improve their Tuberculosis Control activities. Specific activities included:

1. Providing case register printouts to all service units and the two area offices.

2. Consultation with health area offices and service units in the medical, nursing and clerical functions associated with effective control activities.

3. Provision of laboratory services for tuberculosis bateriology.

4. Provision of tuberculin antigen for school skin testing programs.

5. Use of mobile X-ray bus facilities.

Venereal Disease Control:

Arizona's Indian residents accounted for 56.7% of the 268 cases of infectious syphilis in the primary and secondary stages reported to the State Department of Health during fiscal year 1969-70. The 152 Indian cases represent an increase of 63.4% more than the 93 reported in the previous fiscal period.

With the Indian population accounting for such a large percentage of the infectious syphilis problem, the Venereal Disease Control Section, and both Area Offices of the Indian Health Service located in Arizona, jointly cooperated and participated in a state-wide effort to effectively inhibit the spread of venereal disease, particularly infectious syphilis, among the State's Indian population both on and off the reservation.

Epidemiologic services provided include: the interviewing of all primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis cases; investigation of contacts, suspects, and associates named by patients, contacts, and suspects; referral of persons so named to the nearest diagnostic and treatment facilities; and, follow-up of persons having reactive serologies to insure that each receives adequate medical follow-up.

General services provided to the Indian Health Service by the State Venereal Disease Control program include establishment and maintenance of an adequate system of records and educational assistance by furnishing to medical and lay persons the latest medical and educational materials available.

Venereal Disease Control services on the Navajo-Hopi-Zuni Reservations and adjacent areas are coordinated by the Public Health Advisor assigned by the United States Public Health Service through the State of Arizona to the Navajo Indian Health Area Office, Window Rock, Arizona. His responsibility extends throughout these reservations and in trade communities on the periphery of these reservations, and includes supervision of four Navajo investigators, two employed by Arizona and two by New Mexico.

The other reservations located within the State receive case management services from program investigators assigned to Maricopa (Phoenix), Pima (Tucson), and Central Registry (Phoenix) case management districts.

State Tuberculosis Sanatorium

The Sanatorium provides specialized hospital care to Indians who are infected with or reasonably suspected of being infected with tuberculosis. The Sanatorium has a negotiated services contract with the Division of Indian Health which provides for reimbursement for care provided to Indians who are federal beneficiaries.

Services for the past two fiscal years are as follows:

Non-Contract Indians: Fiscal Year	1968-1969	Amount*-	$70,686.00
	1969-1970		38,411.79
Value of services provided Indians without reimbursement			109,097.79
Contract Indians: Fiscal Year	1968-1969	Amount -	42,070.50
	1969-1970		41,886.34
Receipts for services to Indian patients			$83,956.84

*Amount includes direct cost (excluding capital outlay) plus depreciation expense.

Epidemiology and Program Design

Communicable Disease Control:

During the fiscal year, the following vaccines were furnished to the Indian Health Service, Phoenix Area Office:

Rubella Vaccine	1,660 doses
Measles Vaccine	500 doses
Polio Vaccine	1,450 doses

The parents of all children born during the year received literature designed to educate and motivate them in regard to immunizations. The Indian Health Serviee participates in the Department's morbidity reporting

system; in turn, they receive reports and observations of morbidity trends, as forcast by the Communicable Disease Control program. The State Laboratory provided considerable service to Indians in Arizona, as indicated by the following chart:

	Phoenix	Tucson	Flagstaff	Consolidated
Microbiology				
Serology				
Syphilis	4,476	1,942	1,567	7,985
Fungal	39			39
Bacterial	8			8
Viral & Rickettsial	91			91
Specimen Referred	22	72	66	160
Bacteriology				
Diphtheria	33			33
Enteric	299	565		864
Gonococcus	4	214		218
Tuberculosis	5,719	443		6,162
Streptococcus	125	771		896
Misc. Bact.	74	233		307
Blood Cultures	4	7		11
Spinal Fluid Cult.	1			1
Wound Exudate	3			3
Specimen Referred		15	3	18
Mycology				
Dermatophytes	8			8
Systemic Fungi	283	12		295
Parasitology				
Intestinal Parasites	84	8		92
Specimen Referred			1	1
Virology				
Rabies	10			10
Enteroviruses	13			13
Exanthems	3			3
Misc. Viruses	3			3
Specimen Referred	4	4	4	12
Environmental Microbiology				
Food	8			8
Water	1,038	12	1,312	2,362
Dairy Products			376	376
Specimen Referred			2	2
Clinical Chemistry-Hematology				
Urine		1		1
Hematology	132	188		320
Environmental Chemistry				
Pesticides	2			2
Water Supply	26			26
Food or Beverage Contaminant	2			2
Miscellaneous	1			1
	12,515	4,487	3,331	20,333

HEALTH

A report from the United States Public Health Service, Phoenix Area Office.

Tribal Affairs: Fiscal Year 1970 concluded the second year of Tribal involvement and participation through the organization and utilization of Health Advisory Boards at Service Unit, Area and Headquarters levels. The Indian people have gained understanding of their health program through: Participation in Service Unit level budget development; planning long-range construction needs (Five-Year Plan); supervision of Community Health Representative Program; priority listing PL 121 Sanitation Projects; involvement in local, Area, regional and national health meetings; participation in training programs encompassing all facets of the IHS comprehensive health planning, and involvement in the State and national political picture for the benefit of Indian Health.

This increased interest and involvement has enhanced the health prospects for the Arizona Indians. Fiscal Year 1970 was successfully concluded with the 13th Annual Tribal Leaders Health Conference which was held in conjunction with the 4th Quarter Phoenix Area Indian Health Advisory Board Meeting on April 20-24, 1970.

Office Of Program Services--Nursing Branch: Three licensed practical nurses and possibly 4 will be attending professional nursing school this year. This is the second year for 3 of these students. Twenty-two student trainees were employed during 1969-1970. Hopefully, this may provide a manpower pool of nurses for recruitment later on.

Dental Services Branch: The dental program acquired a new two-chair dental trailer which permitted the staff to provide more efficient services to the Indians in the outlying areas.

Administrative Services Branch: The stock of general supplies, including medical, subsistence and drugs, have been moved into the new Phoenix Indian Medical Center, and we are now supplying the old hospital needs from that point pending the movement of the patients to the new facility.

All of the equipment for the new hospital has been procured and tentative dates established for movement into the new facility. The last shipments are scheduled for approximately November 15th.

Community Health Representative (CHR) contracts are in effect in the following locations: San Carlos; Sacaton, Keams Canyon; Whiteriver; Roosevelt; Utah; Kaibab-Paiute; Yuma; Nevada, and Gila Bend. The Health Program Systems Center has also a CHR contract in effect at Sells.

Pharmacy Branch: The greatest accomplishment has been the provision of direct pharmacy services in all the hospitals in the Phoenix Area. Two Service Unit pharmacies began an Intravenous Additive service this past year and the other facilities will be initiating a similar program within this next year. A pharmacy workshop was held for the pharmacists within the area. Its purpose was to deliver better health services to the Indian people.

Trachoma Control Program: The Phoenix Trachoma Control Program has worked in many different areas this fiacal year. Seven general population areas have been surveyed for the infectious eye disease called trachoma, which can cause blindness. The primary effort has been to concentrate on the school children in order to get rid of the disease before it eauses major damage. Over 25,000 examinations were performed, including 3,296 re-examinations. Over 5,100 individuals were treated, including 243 who were re-treated.

There has been much research work and studies conducted in cooperation with the Proctor Foundation for Eye Research and the Department of Microbiology, University of California Medical School.

The team is receiving excellent cooperation in the field from the local health authorities, the Public Health authorities, the school authorities and the local people themselves.

Surveys have been conducted in California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and Oklahoma.

Construction and Maintenance Branch: Another addition has been constructed at the PHS Indian Hospital, Sacaton. This new addition houses the Central Supply Section. A new modern water distiller and autoclave were installed in this addition. A new standby electric generator (150 KW, 187.5KVA, 120/208 V, 30) has been installed, including automatic switching gear. This generator is 100% standby, operating everything including all air conditioning equipment. Because this station is subject to frequent outages, this equipment is in operation often, recently for a 20-hour period.

Because of various construction difficulties, the completion of the new Phoenix Indian Medical Center has been delayed. Construction is now in its final stages, and will be occupied in 1970-71. It was originally scheduled for completion in May 1970.

Training Office: During the past year emphasis has been placed on training tribal leaders in cooperative management of health programs. Two courses were held and at least three more are planned for this fiscal year. Arrangements for the training will be made with interested tribal councils. Because of the efforts of the Nursing Branch, long-term training has been approved for three Indian LPN's to receive university training toward becoming registered nurses. Continuing efforts are being directed at finding Indian young people interested in health careers. Several major universities now have programs to provide both financial assistance and help in adjusting to the university environment.

Equal Employment Opportunity Program: An Equal Employment Opportunity Program within the Phoenix Area Indian Health Service became official in the summer of 1970. This program stresses recruitment of qualified Indian persons to fill decision-making jobs, employee training and career development, with special emphasis on employees locked into dead-end jobs. Studies and surveys will be conducted to identify obstacles which prevent disadvantaged employees from utilizing their highest level of skill and ability. There will be considerable direct involvement with Indian communities and other agencies to bring about employment improvement.

Research And Publications: The Indian Health Service maintains a long-standing interest in the support of research and publications related to the health of the Indian people. Research is encouraged by investigators both within and outside the Indian Health Service. To coordinate this active and growing phase of Indian Health Service program, there exists a Research and Publications Committee. All protocols must be approved by the appropriate tribal group, as well as the Research and Publications Committee.

A new phase of the research program has been incorporated into the new Phoenix Indian Medical Center, now in final stage of construction. One floor will be devoted to clinical research into Indian health problems. Plans have been developed for conduct of research into factors involving gall bladder disease and alcoholism when the hospital opens.

Publications, which must also receive clearance from the Indian Health Service, have been numerous this past year.

Mental Health Branch: The Mental Health Branch of Indian Health Service has been in operation for three years in the Phoenix area. Its goal is to help Indian communities develop mental health resources to meet the identified needs of the people. Mental health consultants will visit each reservation a minimum of twice a month. They offer consultation to tribal groups, health staff, schools, other community agencies and individuals.

WELFARE

A report from the Arizona State Department of Public Welfare.

Assistance Payments: The Department of Public Welfare in fiscal 1969-70 aided each month through assistance grants an average of 6,642 Indian recipients on Arizona reservations. Old Age Assistance payments went to approximately 2,371 recipients each month while 2,768 families received Aid To Dependent Children grants for 9,072 children. Permanently and Totally Disabled recipients numbered 1,342, and 161 recipients received Aid to the Blind grants. Annual expenditures in these programs amounted to $6,587,464, and average of $548,955 each month.

Surplus Commodities: Surplus Food Commodities are distributed on the reservations to aid recipients and other needy not meeting eligibility requirements for public assistance grants.

During the 1969-1970 fiscal year 9,537,021 pounds of surplus food commodities were distributed on the average of 35,441 persons each month. Aggregate value of these goods totaled $3,571,400.92 for the year.

Child Welfare Services: The Division of Child Welfare Services works cooperatively with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in providing foster care to reservation Indian children who need care away from their own homes and off reservation. The Child Welfare staff provides foster homes and supervises the children during their stay in foster care. The Bureau of Indian Affairs provides the financial support. During 1969-70 the Division furnished foster homes and supervision to 215 reservation Indian children.

Reservation Indian children who are in need of permanent homes and available for adoption having been referred, are placed in adoptive homes by the Department. Eighty-four reservation Indian children were placed in adoptive homes from July 1, 1969 through June 30, 1970.

Navajo Demonstration Project: The Navajo Demonstration Project, a federally funded project, has offices at Chinle, Fort Defiance and Tuba City. Workers assigned to the project provide services to ADC families living in specific geographical areas of the reservation. The objectives of the project is to demonstrate that Indian families want to improve their way of life and will accept counseling and guidance from a Navajo-speaking worker. Families have been helped to improve in cooking and homemaking skills, child care, budgeting income, consumer education and motivated to take advantage of available educational, health, training, and work opportunities.

The success of the project can be attributed to the fact that the workers providing the services are English and Navajo-speaking people who can communicate with the recipients, who understand and accept the Navajo culture, and who are knowledgeable of the community resources.

WELFARE

A report from the Branch of Social Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area and Navajo Area Offices.

The objective of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in relation to social services is to develop a program for the Indian people either through their own group or individual resources, through the social agencies of the state, both public and private and through direct services by the Bureau that will lead not only to a high standard of living but a feeling of greater individual worth and a greater capacity for functioning as a member of the community and as a member of a family. It is the policy of the Bureau to provide needed social services and assistance to Indians who reside on reservations when such services are not available from other agencies. Since there are variations in the needs of Indians and the resources of the tribes and the counties and states in which they live and variations in the laws and programs of the tribes and the states, the needs for services are not the same. The Bureau's Social Services program is different, therefore, from reservation to reservation.

The principal distinguishing feature of the social services of the Bureau is that these services are limited to Indians who reside on a reservation.

The subsistance needs of the individuals and families who are not eligible for assistance from the State Welfare Department may be met through the general assistance programs of the Bureau, financed by funds appropriated by Congress and/or through a tribal welfare program financed by tribal appropriations. Tribal welfare programs are administered by the tribe at the Navajo reservation. There are both tribal and Bureau Social Service programs on the Navajo reservation.

The Bureau has contracted with tribes for work-experience programs on several reservations.

The needs of children who are abandoned, neglected, dependent or delinquent are met in several ways. A large number of such children are placed in foster homes supervised by Bureau Social Workers on the reservation. Other children are cared for in foster homes off-reservation and supervised by the County Welfare Department or a private child-caring agency. Older children are frequently placed in federal boarding schools for the winter and placed in camps, work programs, foster homes or their own homes for the summer.

Because of the complexities of jurisdiction over Indian children, plans involving the affecting of parent-child relationships, a transfer of legal custody, guardianships and adoptions may involve actions in both tribal and state courts. Many tribal courts have been given little or no authority regarding protective services for children and the Bureau is consulting with tribes to develop more adequate codes and programs for the protection of children.

Physically and mentally handicapped children are provided with education and training and casework services. Medical, social and

psychological evaluations and tests are worked up and arrangements may be made for placement in public andprivate institutions for the deaf and blind and mentally retarded or in foster homes, depending upon the needs of the particular child and the resources available.

Adults requiring custodial care which is not available on reservation may be placed in nursing homes in the cities.

Tribal welfare committees serve as the liaison between the tribal councils and the Branch of Social Services and advise and consult with the social workers both on the administration or programs and assisting in developing resources on the reservation.

The Bureau administers a social services program at all agency and sub-agency offices in Arizona and requests for service should be directed to the Social Services branch of the agency office.

SUMMARY

In submitting this Annual Report, the Arizona State Commission of Indian Affairs and the staff wishes to acknowledge the many individuals and elected officials in all levels of government for contributing their time to the progress and well-being of the Indian people of this State. Our special appreciation goes to the tribal leaders and council members on each of the reservations for their continued support.

The Commission realizes the complex difficulties in achieving rapid economic progress on Indian lands. To obtain and improve economic conditions, there is a growing need for factual information to be communicated to various governmental departments concerning progress and conditions on Indian reservations; this task required the Commission to travel 6,110 miles on 31 visitations to the reservations and over 6,000 miles to bordering communities.

To demonstrate our responsiveness in our efforts in assisting Indian people of this State and to come to a meaningful conclusion of the information made available to the federal and state governments, the Commission is hopeful that all who are made aware of this information will express their support and provide financial assistance necessary to achieve and maintain economic stability on our reservations so as to match strides with the growing economy of this nation.

The Commission is grateful to the State Legislature for the backing and the financing of our office. We will move as rapidly as possible, keeping in mind that the Indian should be involved in determining their own destiny, yet bearing in mind the needs and well-being for all citizens of this State.

Respectfully,

Clinton M. Pattea

CLINTON M PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

CMP/dd
September 15, 1970